TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Comparative State of his Majesty's late and present Ministers	
List of the House of Commons	
View of the State of Europe, &c. ..... (Great Britain, America, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.)	1
Navy—Report of Commissioners for investigating the civil Affairs of	1
Derrick's History of the Royal Navy.....	11
Chapman, Vice Admiral, on ship building	18
Navigation and Trade of Great Britain, important papers on	ib.
Les Cataractes de Trolhatta in Sweden	31
Philpott's visitation sermon at Durham ..	37
Dickenson's defence of protestant faith—memoirs of Dr. Horsley	ib.
Styles's sermon on the spirituality of the divine essence	38
Blackader's diary and letters ..... (Piety in military and naval commanders)	ib. ib.
Hulbert's candid strictures on methodists..	42
Siddons's practical illustrations of rhetorical gesture and action.....	43
Cooper's designs for decorations of rooms..	48
Maddiman's picturesque views and antiquities of Great Britain.....	50
Todd's hot-houses, green-houses, aquarium, conservatories, &c.	ib.
Stark's picture of Edinburgh—progress of printing ..... (Population—shipping—national music—dancing—manners, &c)	51
Grildrig's miniature ..... (Character of Satyricus—last farewell.)	55
Kauffman's dictionary of merchandize....	58
Pleasures of human life ..... (Newspapers—magazines and reviews—bills in chancery—stage elocution.)	60
Cabanis, revolutions of medical science ..	67
Johnston on urinary gravel and stone	71
Tibb's experimental farmer.....	73
Falls of Clyde, or Fairies, a Scotch dramatic pastoral.....	76
Law and equity, abridgment of modern determinations in	79
Tomlins's index to term reports.....	81
System of domestic cookery	ib.
Levizac's synonymes Français	ib.
Correspondence with the reviewers on Dr. Beloe's anecdotes of literature, with extracts ..... (Shakespeare—compilers of the common prayer book—Chalkhill—Anacreon—epistolæ obscurorum virorum—Pasquillorum tomi duo—the bishop's bible 87—bishop Latimer—Jo. Davors—Tusser—Sir Francis Hubert — Elizabeth Grymestone — Lodges satyres—Robert Greene, &c.)	86
On the communication of the cow-pox to India	92
Didascalia ..... (Town and Country—The Young Hussar —Madame Catalani.)	96
Memoirs of M de la Harpe	98
Memorial to Bonaparte relating to Albania, Romelia, and the Morea.....	106
Maina	107
Greek Islands	108
On public libraries, translated from the German of Meusel	110
Constantinople description of the approaches by water to ..... (Canal from the Black Sea—Black Sea—Warna—means of defending Constantinople, proposed by M. Chevalier.)	112
Russia. Storch's picture of ..... (Population — Ukraine, description of—Cossacks—hidden treasures—methods of reckoning time, &c.)	122
American agriculture ..... (High prices of work and provisions—Congress—Indians—travels for exploring the interior, &c.)	138
Corregio—discovery of a picture at Rome, &c.....	139
Clameur de Haro, a custom in Jersey	142
William the Conqueror, account of his funeral	ib.
Steeples, anointing of.....	143
French proverb, origin of	145
Mexico, account of	ib.
Breakfasts of the nobility in the 16th century	147
Heinault, eulogy on silence ..... (Ajax—Dido—Achilles—Penelope—Abraham—Aaron—Jesus—Job—Revelations—Milton—Thomson.)	149
Excerpta.—Queen of France, from Weber's Memoirs of ..... (Duke of Orleans—M. Necker.)	157
South America, speculations on the commerce of.....	161
Popham, Sir Home, his trial	168
Parliamentary history..... (Scots judicature — Prussian subsidy — sinecure places—finances—Catholic bill—slave trade, &c.)	173
Patents and new inventions, list of	174
Poetry ..... (Prologue to the Curfew—epitaph on a gypsey—Bonaparte v. S G.—Seneca's description of Corsica)	179
Literary Prospective.....	183
Observanda externa..... (Dreadful storm. America—rattle snakes. Denmark—agricultural prosperity—population—new charts. East Indies—nutmeg and clove trees. France—funeral service for Bonaparte's father. Germany—Vienna —supply of the city — French plunder. Frankfort—public diversions. Greenland—population increased Holland—exhibition of productions of industry. Italy—suppression of religious orders. Poland—longevity —Prussia, decreased value of paper currency—Russia, Ukase in favour of commercial men — Cossacks—Sweden, uncommonly mild winter—Venice blockade and distress.)	191
Observanda interna..... (Bank of England stock—paper circulation —foreigners' exemptions—Surrey canal—longevity—wild ducks—donation of religious books — Greenland fishery, dock shares—contested harmonious ringing—discovery of the cargo of a Spanish vessel	199

Page

wrecked a century ago—state of Glasgow infirmary—scientific establishment—machinery—fine arts—medical college—militia school—portable fire engine—mild winters recorded in history.)

University promotions, &c. 206
Political Periscope 209
Bankrupts 214
London weekly returns 215
(Wheat, flour, bread, meat, hay and straw, hops, leather, tallow, coals.)
Meteorological tables.
Courses of exchange and bullion 219
Insurance, premiums of..... 221
Prices current ..... ib.
Stocks, daily prices of..... 222

☞ *The six preceding articles being always the same, will hereafter be referred to under the denomination of "Tables."*

Colquhoun's treatise on indigence..... 226
——— system of education for the poor ..... ib.
Bill for the relief of the poor, Mr. Whitbread's ..... ib.
Malthus's letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. ib.
Remarks on Mr. Whitbread's bill, by a justice of peace..... ib.
Bowles's letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. ib.
Beckwith's plan to prevent charitable donations from loss or embezzlement..... ib.
Panorama of youth, Mrs. Stendale's..... 257
Nochbie Wehbi, Arabic selection 261
Bank in Hanover, on instituting a..... 262
Stratford upon Avon, history and antiquities of..... 263
Dictionnaire Bibliographique—early printing 266
——— Etymologique des noms 267
Des rapports de la médecine avec la politique 268
Yellow fever, Tom Paine on the cause of the..... 272
Acts of the Apostles, Dr. Stark's lectures on the..... 273
Essay on marriage, Jay's 278
Architectural antiquities of Great Britain, Britton's..... 280
Col. Hutchinson, memoirs of the life of .. 287
Lambeth Palace illustrated, Brayley's 291
Beachy Head, Mrs. Charlotte Smith's poem of..... 294
Statistical account of America, Donnant's 296
Picturesque cottages, Gyffiord's designs for 298
Anatomical examinations 299
Introduction au lecteur Français, Murray's 300
Jugement sur Bonaparte, Dumouriez's.... 302
Excerpta from Wilkinson's navigation and commerce of the Black Sea..... 309
Description of the approaches to Constantinople by water from the Dardanelles, with a map, on the page 313
Didascalia 318
(Drury Lane, The Wood Dæmon.—A Day in London.——Covent Garden, Whistle for it.—The Ogre and Little Thumb.)
Continental Didascalia 319
(Luther—Henry IV.—French players in Italy.)
Memoirs of M. de la Harpe, continued.... 321
(Duke de Choiseul's country seat.)

Page

Observations on the Mainotes 331
(Descendants of the ancient Spartans—childbirth—cradle employments—courage marriages—funerals—character — religion women.)
Account of the Island of Ushant ..... ib.
——— Peasants near Ploughgarnon in Britanny 339
Periods of literature 340
(Cursory remarks on the same..... 341
A tree, the flowers of which resemble a hand 343
History of the tea trade 346
Necrology 353
(Michael Adanson.)
Complimentary terms liable to abuse 356
Suggestions on the character of George Duke of Clarence 358
(Instances of his tyranny.)
Queen Elizabeth's fondness for dress—several instances of it 362
Inquiry as to the excellence of English shipping, and antiquity of mariner's compass..... 365
Variations of instinct in domestic animals.. 367
Travels for exploring the interior of America.. 373
Letters on the Ukraine, No. II..... 377
(Description of the Zaporavian Cossacks.)
Collectanea of British Antiquities 383
(Mulcts for murder and insult.)
Present state of manufactures in France .. 386
(Department of the Loire and Cher—Vendôme—Mondoubleau—Montmarail—St. Aignon, Romorantin—broad cloth regulations in France.)
Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, for arming the peasants..... 391
Proposita Philanthropica..... 394
(Mr. Beckwith's plan for securing charities left to the poor—African Institution—public resolutions—private information.)
Parliamentary history 401
(India reports—places in reversion—Irish finances — explanation of circumstances which led to the change of ministry.)
Monte-Video, capture of, Gazette account 409
(Additional information.)
Lynx French corvette, capture of the 415
Observanda externa 417
(Austria, apparations—Denmark, Island of Mors—France, blessings of liberty, à la Français—politesse militaire — quartering of soldiers—mode of collecting taxes—spies—produce of the land—attempt to naturalise New Zealand hemp in Europe—scientific adulation—Germany, manner of restoring hearing—beavers in Europe—formation of human sculls, Dr. Gall's—same subject continued — terror of Dr. Gall's name to madmen—new maps—typographical excellence—Moravia, recovery from apparent death—Russia, war against all physicians—Spain, cure for the hydrophobia—Swæden, Moet's translation of Swedenberg's works—Switzerland, bust of Haller.)
Literary Prospective 425
Army Promotions 430

	Page
University promotions	431
Bankrupts	435
State of the royal navy	438
Political Periscope	439
Tables	445
Union of England and Scotland, report upon the political circumstances and events which produced it	449
Young's, Sir William, West-India common place book	457
St. Domingo, Excerpta from Col. de Charmilly, on	479
West-India Islands, Bosanquet's letters to Mr. W. Manning on	473
Miller and Vazie on the tunnel under the Forth	477
Thornton, Col, sporting tour in France	481
Davis's history of Nice	491
Condé, essai sur la vie du	496
Calendario et Notiziario della Corte de Napoli	501
Histoire Sacrée, abregé et raisonné	502
Catechism for the churches in France	503
La grammaire en vaudevilles	506
Dibdin's harmonic preceptor	ib.
Henshall's etymological organic reasoner	513
Curtis on diseases in India	518
Hornsley's child's monitor	522
Danse, ou les Dieux de l'Opera	524
Georgia, picture of, by Eugenius	526
Oratio dominica CL. linguis versa	530
Lugar's country gentleman's architect	532
Excerpta—public-house licences, from Colquhoun's treatise on indigence	583
Fidelis's vindication of the early chapters of Mathew and Luke	535
Didascalia	539
(Drury Lane, Adelgitha, by Mr. Lewis—Covent Garden, Peter the Great.)	
De la Harpe, memoirs of	545
Military tactics, origin of	554
Public libraries during the last 3 centuries	555
Letters on the Ukraine	558
Potosi, account of the mountains of	565
Anecdote of Mary of Savoy, Queen of Portugal	565
Spanish stoicism and sensibility	567
Tea trade, history, and view of	568
Melissimo, the Russian general, memoirs of	
British antiquities, collectanea of	581
St. David's Islands in the passage to China, description of	583
Christian paganics in France	585
Oriental library, India House	589
Instinct, variations of	591
Parliamentary History	595
(Minister's pledge—change of ministers—Monte Video, thanks to captors of—ammunition, account of—Scotch judicature—vote of supply—places in reversion—poors' bill—shipping interest—prerogative, king's speech—dissolution.)	
Strength of body, comparative in different nations	603
Dardanelles, Adm. Duckworth's, passage of	604
——————————with remarks	608
Alexandria, capture of, remarks on	ib.
——————————Gazette account of	609
Seapoy mutiny at Vellore, history of, (private letter)	611
Catholics, bill for admitting, &c. as proposed in parliament	615
Parliaments, duration of, from 1509 (Hen. VIII.) to the present time	619
House of Commons, summary of	620
Annual exhibitions	621
(Royal Academy, Somerset House—society of painters in water colours.)	
Stothard's picture	626
Edward Edwards, R. A. memoirs of	627
Sawney Gilpin	628
John Opie	629
Callico printers, combination amongst the journeymen	633
Letter-press printers ditto	631
Proposita Philanthropica	640
(Portsmouth and Portsea ladies' benevolent society—new school and sessions-house at Londonderry.)	
Observanda externa	641
(Maldonada, description of—Austrian statistics and conscription—Jewish Sanhedrim at Paris—state of strade in Germany—Hungarian diet—Lascar invocation, with ceremony of driving the silver nail in ship building—several pustules of vaccination in India—combats of wild animals in Calcutta—remarkable storm at Trichinopoly—indigo, increased cultivation of at Bengal—St. Domingo, negro government of—scarcity, New South Wales—engraving, patronage of, Portugal.)	
Observanda interna	646
(Downing College, Cambridge, first stone laid—Buchanan's sermon, Cambridge—naval college, Portsmouth, increase at—Lord Nelson's monument at Liverpool—new corn exchange at ditto—benevolent society at Bristol—Caernarvon, embankment at, collieries in Wales—potatoes, Greenock—light house on the Kell Rock—ignis fatuus—Worcester and Birmingham canal—dreadful fire at Chudley in Devonshire.)	
Literary Prospective	651
Obituary	658
(Duke de Montpensier—Dr. Douglas—Bishop of Salisbury.)	
University Promotions	659
Bankrupts	661
Political Periscope	663
Trade, state of—cargoes of 17 Indiamen	665
Tables	667
Military Report, 4th	763
Durham, Bishop of, charge against popery	711
——————, remarks on the above	ib.
Roman Catholics, two dissertations on	ib.
Singard's antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church	ib.
Neutral Flags, frauds of veluti in speculum	789
Dubois, du commerce Français actuel	797
Daniel's evening vision—prophecy of Bonaparte	794
Trade with India, considerations on	795
Free trade with India, demonstration of the necessity of	795

Page

India, review of the affairs of, from 1798 to 1806 813
Union between England and Scotland, repeal of circumstances which led to it—border laws and manners 817
Antidote to miseries of human life 826
Beauties of antiquity ..... ib.
Pirie's Hebrew roots 737
Bionis, Moschi, et Tyrtæi quæ supersunt .. 740
Miller's description of Ely cathedral 741
All the talents 745
All the blocks 746
Cary's amatory poems 747
Review correspondence 749
(Virgin Mary, Fidelis on her character and station in life.)
Proposita Philanthropica 753
(Proposal for forming a society to be called the Animal's Friend.)
Didascalia 756
(Theatrical presentations for 1806-7.)
Royal society, retrospect of the labours of for 1806-7 758
————, of antiquarians 763
M. de la Harpe, memoirs of 769
Museum Borgeanum at Rome, notices of 778
Characters and localities of languages in India 780
Cattle and meat, quantity consumed in France 783
Christian paganics, additional instances of in France 785
South America, speculations on 789
————, longevity of Indians in .. 794
Patents, list of 796
Curious tree 800
Ukraine, letters on 807
Optico-politico speculations 806
Egypt, desert and winds—the Ibis 809
Instinct, variations of 814
Society of arts, premiums 818
Catherine II. of Russia, anecdote of 822
National amusements, from the Spanish .. 823
Excerpta 825
(St. Domingo—Col. Thornton on wolf hunting and vines in France—Wilberforce's address at Hull—providential deliverance of four sailors—report of finances of the London institution.)
Poetry 847
(Ode for King's birth-day—life and death—love and wine—songs from Peter the Great—last wish of frail mortality—the violet—epigram on a maiden lady—pride of ancestry.)
Observanda externa 851
(America, U. S. history of Ireland—progress of literature and science—newspaper—immense mammoth bones—coffee, introduction of, into Florida—South America—literature—Denmark—new Danish journal—population of Sleswic and Holstein—state of the Danish theatre—France—reduced rate of interest in the public institutions—Jewish learning and poetry—rockets discharged by electricity—chimney tops suppressed and banished—hearing and speech recovered by a person born deaf and dumb—yellow fever at Malaga in 1800—British agriculture in great esteem—great inequality in the price of wheat—

Page

French garrulity prohibited in churches—Parisian combination of colours in stockings—alegar, imperfections of—polish on playing cards—calicoes painted to imitate oil pictures—culture of cotton—descendants of the poet Corneille—number of theatricals at Paris—institution for the deaf and dumb—Germany—French plunder arrived at Paris—memory of Klopstock—extensive powers of the intended academy of sciences at Munich—arts flourishing at Dresden—literature—satire against egotism—Jesuits expelled—German doubts of English patriotism—periods of Greek and Roman literature—decrease of literature—institution for the deaf and dumb—Wilberforce's view of christianity—antique indicators of the winds at Athens—Holland, institution for promoting the arts—deficiency of history painters in the Dutch school of arts—violent explosion at Leyden—Italy—Charcoal made from turf at Rome—theory of vitality—Darwin's poems—printing presses multiplied at Naples—Greek society of Aldus Manucius—Portugal literary rarities at Coimbra—Russia new canal opened—Russia traffic with China—increase of periodical publications—death of a botanical investigator—Spain—gravity in ridiculous excess—prohibition of Spanish journals printed in foreign parts—literary intelligence—Sweden, literature.)
Observanda interna 865
(Royal navy asylum—trade, woollen, Mr. Lascelles's speech—remarkable egg—Mr. Sowerby's letter on the failure of crop of hops—terrible storm—fly in turnips—Scotch canal—onomatomancy—antique sepulchre—towing path—singular custom—coal works—phenomenon—new canal—South London water works—Mr. Opie's pictures.)
Literary Prospective 783
University Proceedings and Promotions .. 179
Bankrupts 877
Political Periscope 883
(His Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament.)
Medical Report 887
Trade, state of 665
Tables 891

Defence of the Country 897
British subjects, duty of, at this momentous crisis ..... ib.
Heads of a bill for increasing regular army ib.
———————— militia ..... ib.
Expences of the volunteers, particulars of .. ib.
———— a particular corps of volunteers ib.
Parisian Sanhedrim, transactions of 913
Collin's travels to Gibralter, Malta, Syria, &c. 926
Beloe's anecdotes of literature 929
Pardy's transactions of Seigneux', edition of Addison's Evidences 938
Thornton Abbey, a religious novel 942
Coup d'œil autour de moi 943
The Rising Sun 944
Hall's travels in Scotland 945

Herdman on the management of infants .. 954
Hogg's mountain bard..... 957
Burder's edition of Mathew's Essays to do good 961
Complete grazier..... 964
New pleasing instructor 966
Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination,—with the opinions of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and Dublin; and Surgeons of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh—as presented to the Hon. House of Commons .. 967
British Museum, state and regulations of.. 979
Purchase of the Lansdowne papers for ditto 983
Review extraordinary, Vox Stellarum, Moore's Almanack 985
Review correspondence 987
(Letter from Rev. Samuel Greatheed.)
Proposita Philanthropica..... 989
(New rupture society—charity sermon at Clapham for poor Irish—deaf and dumb asylum—ancient masons of England.)
Sir Home Popham's considerations on the commerce of the Red Sea with British India 993
Baldwin's political recollections of Egypt .. 1002
General idea of the Turkish army 1003
Character and kindred of Sultan Selim II. 1008
Lima, further historical documents relating to 1011
Bargain and sale marriages in France 1014
Russian valour, difficulty of understanding solicitations for quarter in battle 1018
Hungary, statistics of 1020
Excerpta 1024
(Mr. Weber's account of the King and Queen of France's journey to Varennes .. 1024
Heraldry, origin of..... 1031
State of Protestants in France in last century 1033
Lemithochorton Vermifuge, account of .. 1037
Court intrigues..... 1039
Edward King, Esq., memoirs of the late .. 1041
Bells, commemorative use of, with specimen 1049
Cursing with bell, book, and candle 1051
French wines, and commerce in ditto, account of..... 1052
Observanda externa..... 1057
(Slaves imported into Charles Town, America—persecution of Christians in China—proportion of vessels that passed the Sound in 1806—return to the ancient regime in France—relicts St Genevieve reinstated—state of clergy in France—births and deaths at Dijon—French statistics—phenomenon, pyebald child—deaf and dumb impostor detected by the Abbé Picard—Vienna, statistics—Leyden calamity—Dutch notices of deaths and births—Rome, decrease of population at—Padua library—lyceum in Italy—Holy Land pillaged—Genoa, fires and suicides at—festivals suppressed at do. —Shah Allum, Great Mogul, death of—Tygers at Bombay—Marquis Cornwallis, mausolem over—scarcity in India, relief from—Calcutta, harbour of—shoal in passage to Pontiana—Indigo cultivation in Bengal—Americans' supplication for rain —Prince of Wales's Island — European fêtes—fire at St. Thomas's—earthquake at Lisbon—Jesuit missionaries in Tartary—revolution at Constantinople.)
Observanda interna..... 1077
(Westminster Abbey, reparations of—monument to Lord Nelson—Trinity Company—Knights of the Garter, chapter of—military honour—breweries, statement of—volunteers, returns of—Norwich improvements—lice catch—life boat—Worcester and Birmingham Canal — fairs, prices at—toad in a duck egg—shark—Suffolk clerical charity — monument to C. Anstey, Esq. — Duchess of Brunswick's arrival in England—Bishop of London's donation—Holkham sheep shearing—Sir Joseph Banks on the introduction of the potatoe—C. Pears, Esq. on the failure of crop of hop.)
Poetry 1038
(The slave trader in the dumps—translation of Horace—the fall of Prussia—on the pride of ancestry, translations.)
Literary Prospective..... 1092
Parliamentary History 1097
University Proceedings and Promotions.... 1102
Bankrupts..... 1107
Political Periscope 1109
State of Trade..... 1113
Tables 1114

Defence of the Country. — Army — Mr. Windham's propositions compared by Lord Castlereagh 1121
Transport vessels, state of the number of.. 1128
West Indies, state of the, as reported to the House of Commons 1129
Appendix, extracts from..... 1154
(Value of estates—different values of sugars —state of negroes—lands—British American colonies — official state of freights, insurances, importations, and exportations, &c. &c. &c.)
.....
British West Indies, Lowe's enquiry into the state of the..... 1145
Stranger in America, Janson's 1153
Spence's Britain independent of commerce 1169
Kidd's Opuscula Ruhnkeniana 1179
Sabine's Student's Companion 1183
Butler's chronological, biographical, and miscellaneous exercises 1184
Dr. Bell's sermon on education of the poor 1185
Vince's confutation of atheism 1187
Brooke's life of the Lady Guion..... 1190
Savage's account of New Zealand 1191
Wilberforce's letter to gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of Yorkshire..... 1193
The chimney-sweeper's boy 1195
Miss Bath's poems 1197
Rannie's musical dramas..... 1198
Davies's description of Bognor ..... ib.
Review correspondence (Fidelis.)..... 1199
Proposita Philanthropica 1203
(Distressed Germans—Quaker's society—animals' friend.)
Excerpta 1210
(Mr. Weber's account of the journey of the King and Queen of France to Varennes, *concluded.*)

Page

Hints of precaution derived from former invasions of Britain 1217
Gaguil's estimate of the probable duration of the British power 1223
Passwan Oglu, life of 1225
Chateaubriand's description of the present state of the Peloponnesus, Athens, and Jerusalem 1232
Nequid nimis, incessant sunshine wearisome 1238
Linnæus on a botanizing excursion 1242
Ukraine, letters on, No. V..... 1243
——— music..... 1249
Altan-hour, Russian inexhaustible salt lake 1251
Russian marriage customs 1253
Stepney church-yard ghost with epitaphs ib.
Lunatics in England, state of..... 1255
Report from the committee of the House of Commons, with tables..... 1256
Cotton manufacture in France 1263
Imprinting on vellum, before the art of printing was practised, peculiar instances of 1269
Robson's state of the poor 1272
Jews in France before the meeting of the Sanhedrim..... 1274
Berlin and Potsdam, description of..... 1275
Patents, list of..... 1278
Birch's military carriage..... 1280
Observanda externa..... ib.
(Military society instituted—ancient busts of American Indians—births and deaths—horses, inferior breed of—celibacy of clergy—deaf and dumb—hearing by the mouth ——— whether competent testators—restoration of former customs—boeuf gras—carnival at Paris—St. Genevieve—London Agonistes, or Paris made a sea port—professor of Arabic—voyage to South Seas—wolves—collection of natural history—vandalism, recent—book trade at Leipsic fair—typography — Spaniards in Hanover—Dutch uniform — ship of the line—Mogul—literature—conspiracy and fidelity—Italy, finances of—Naples, division of—Naples, streets lighted at—Genoa, births at—heat, extreme—King of Persia—regulations of morals—Helvetic society—Prussia, survey of in Sep. 1806—losses of, by the peace of Tilsit—Scots colony, on the mountains of Caucasus—phenomenon—Tilsit—theatricals in Spain—eater of corrosive sublimate.)
Observanda interna..... 1292
(His Majesty's sale of Spanish sheep—question of right—insurance—Tyde side agriculture — sheep shearing, Norfolk—Mr. Curwen's do.—whale fishery—new turnpike road—prison charities—Hereford agriculture—Essex do.—fire clay—collieries—new canal—new church—cathedral beautified—Chester, improvements in—exhalation—manure — Bangor, improvements at—canal to the sea—antiquity, relict of—destructive insect—phenomenon—monument to Col. Vassall—Worcester gaol—London state barge—Melton lamb shew—Thames, a new dock—thunder storm—methodists—toads—Lord Nelson, monument to—ancient sepulture — Hounslow wool fair, &c. &c. &c.)

Page

Poetry 1307
(Appeal to the spirit of the land—translation of Roucher's last verses—Gallic bantam and British mastiff—the contrast, or hopes of freedom.)
Royal Institution, report of proceedings of 1311
Literary Prospective 1313
Parliamentary History..... 1319
Obituary 1330
Political Periscope 1331
Medical Report 1339

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED, IN 1806-7.

Empress of Austria 1345
Nicholas Bond, Esq. ..... ib.
Charles Wm. Ferd., Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle..... 1346
John Charnock, Esq. 1351
John Clark, F. R. S. 1353
Chas. Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq..... ib.
Andrew Dalwell, A M. F.R.S. 1354
Mr. William Davis 1357
Shaw Allum, King of Delhi 1358
Charles Dilly, Esq..... 1359
Rt. Rev. John Douglas, D D. F.R.S & A.S. 1361
Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart..... 1364
John Peter Hankey, Esq. 1365
Mr. Robert Heron ..... ib.
William Hamilton, M.D. 1365
Nathaniel Hulme, M.D. F.R. ..... ib.
R. Kent, Esq. ..... ib.
Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. 1368
Mrs. Mary Knowles ..... ib.
M. de Lalande..... 1369
John Lewis de Lolme, L.L.D. ..... ib.
Sir Thomas Louis, Bart..... 1371
Sir Stephen Lushington 1375
Paul Henry Mallet 1376
George Mason, Esq..... ib.
Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. 1377
Passwan Oglou..... 1378
Pascal Paoli..... ib.
Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. 1382
Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond 1385
Sir Boyle Roche 1388
William George Sibley, Esq..... ib.
James Simmons, Esq. M.P. ..... ib.
Mrs. Charlotte Smith 1390
William Stevens, Esq..... 1393
Mr. William Taplin 1395
Lieutenant Colonel Vassal 1396
The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. 1397

REGISTER OF EVENTS, chiefly domestic. From 1st Jan. to the 30th June, 1807, both inclusive 1399
List of all the Public Acts..... 1417
Medical Report 1422
Present state of the wool trade 1424
University Proceedings and Promotions.... 1429
Bankrupts 1431
List of Patents for inventions, &c..... 1432
State of the Royal Navy..... 1433
State of Trade ..... ib.
London Prem. of Insurance, Prices Current 1435
(Prices of meat—straw—hops—leather—tallow — coals — bread — wheat—flour—course of exchange—meteorological table prices of stocks.)

Page
307

311
313
319
330
331
339

ENT

345
ib.

346
351
353
ib.
354
357
358
359
361
364
365
ib.
365
ib.
ib.
368
ib.
369
ib.
371
375
376
ib.
377
378
ib.
382
385
388
ib.
ib.
390
393
395
396
397

399
417
422
424
429
431
432
433
ib.
435

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HIS MAJESTY's MINISTERS: for the Æra January and April 1807.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HIS MAJESTY's MINISTERS; for the Æra January and April 1807.

	January 1807.	April 1807.
President of the Council	Viscount Sidmouth*	Earl Camden*
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Erskine*	Lord Eldon*
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Holland*	Earl of Westmoreland*
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)	Lord Grenville*	Duke of Portland*
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Thos. Grenville*	Lord Mulgrave*
Master-General of the Ordnance	Earl Moira*	Earl of Chatham*
Secretary of State, Home Department	Earl Spencer*	Lord Hawkesbury*
——————, Foreign Affairs	Viscount Howick*	Right Honourable George Canning*
——————, Department of War and Colonies	Right Hon. Wm. Windham*	Lord Castlereagh*
Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench	Lord Ellenborough*	
Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer	Lord Henry Petty*	Right Honourable Spencer Perceval*
A seat in the Cabinet without an Office	Earl Fitzwilliam*	
President of Board of Control for Affairs of India	Right Hon. Geo. Tierney	Right Honourable Robert Saunders Dundas.
—————— Board of Trade	Lord Auckland	Earl Bathurst*
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Derby	Right Honourable Spencer Perceval*
Secretary at War	Right Hon. H. Fitzpatrick	Sir James Pulteney, Bart.
Treasurer of the Navy	Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan	Right Honourable George Rose
Joint Paymaster General	Earl Temple	Lord Charles Somerset
	Lord John Townshend	Right Honourable Charles Long
Joint Postmaster General	Earl of Buckinghamshire	Earl of Chichester
	Earl of Carysfort	Earl of Sandwich
Secretaries of the Treasury	Right Hon. N. Vansittart	William Huskisson, Esq.
	W. H. Freemantle, Esq	Honourable Henry Wellesley
Master of the Rolls	Sir William Grant	Sir William Grant
Attorney General	Sir Arthur Pigot	Sir Vickery Gibbs
Solicitor General	Sir Samuel Romilly	Sir Thomas Plomer

[c 2]

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Duke of Bedford	Duke of Richmond
Lord High Chancellor	Right Hon. George Ponsonby	Lord Manners
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. William Elliot	Sir Arthur Wellesley
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir J. Newport	Right Honourable John Foster.

Those marked *, are of the Cabinet.

Authentic Alphabetical List of the HOUSE *of* COMMONS: *in the Parliament summoned to meet 22d June* 1807 :—*Completed to 31st August* 1807.

☞ Those marked *n.* were New Members at the General Election;—and those with this Mark § have been returned since the General Election.

ABBOT, Rt. Hon. Chas. Speaker } Oxford University
n. Abercromby, Hon. James, Midhurst
Adair, Robert, Camelford
Adam, William, Kincardineshire
Adams, Charles, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis
Adams, William, Totness
Addington, Rt. Hon. J. H., Harwich
n. Agar, Emanuel Felix, Sudbury
n. Alcock, Wm. Congreve, Wexford county
n. Allan, Alex. Berwick-upon-Tweed
Althorp, Lord Viscount, Northampton county
Andrews, Miles Peter, Bewdley
Anson, George, Litchfield
Anstruther, rt. hon. sir John, bart. Kilrenny, &c.
Antonie, Wm. Lee, Bedford borough
Archdall, Mervyn, Fermanagh
n. Ashburnham, hon. G. New Romney
n. Astell, Wm. Bridgwater
Astley, sir Jacob H. bart. Norfolk
Aubrey, sir J. bart. Aldeburgh, Suffolk

Babington, Thos. Leicester borough
Bagenal, Walter, Catherlogh county
n. Bagot, hon. Charles, Castle Rising
Bagwell, William, Clonmell
Baillie, Evan, Bristol
Baillie, George, Berwickshire
n. Baillie, Peter, Fortrose, &c.
Baker, John, Canterbury
n. Baker, Peter Wm. Corfe Castle
Bampfylde, sir C. W. bt. Exeter
Bankes, Henry, Corfe Castle
Barham, Joseph Foster, Stockbridge
Baring, Alexander, Taunton
Baring, Thomas, Chipping Wycombe
Barlow, Hugh, Pembroke borough
Barne, Snowdon, Dunwich
Barry, John Maxwell, Cavan
Bastard, Edmund, Dartmouth
Bastard, John Pollexfen, Devon
Bathurst, rt. hon. Charles, Bristol
Beach, Michael Hicks, Cirencester
Beaumont, T. Rich. Northumberland
Beckford, Wm. Hindon
§ Bennet, Rich. H. Alex. Launceston
n. Bentinck, ld. W. C. Cavendish, Ashburton
Benyon, Richard, Wallingford
Beresford, J. Claud. Waterford county
Beresford, ld. G.T. Londonderry county
Berkeley, hon. G. C. Gloucester county
Bernard, lord visc. Cork county
Bernard, Scrope, St. Mawes
Bernard, Thomas, King's county
Bertie, Albemarle, Stamford
Bewicke, Calverly, Winchelsea
n. Bickerton, sir R. bt. Poole, [dble. ret.]
Biddulph, Rt. Myddelton, Denbigh bro'
Binning, lord, Callington
n. Blachford, Barrington Pope, Newtown, Hants
Blackburne, John, Lancaster county
n. Blackburne, J. Ireland, Newton, Lanc.
n. Blake, Wm. Chippenham, [dble. ret.]
Bligh, Thomas, Meath
Bonham, Henry, Leominster
Bootle, Edw. Wilbraham, Newcastle-under-Lyme
n. Boscawen, hon. Edward, Truro
Bourne, W. Sturges, Christchurch
Bouverie, hon. Barthol. Downton
Bouverie, hon. Edw. Northampton bro'
n. Bowyer, sir Geo. bt. Malmesbury
n. Boyle, David, Airshire
Bradshaw, hon. Aug. C. Honiton
Bradshaw, Rob. Haldane, Brackley
Brand, hon. Thos. Hertford county
Brandling, C. J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Brodrick, hon. Wm. Whitchurch
Brogden, James, Launceston
Brooke, H. Vaughan, Donegal
Brooke, lord, Warwick borough
Browne, Anthony, Heydon
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, Bridgnorth
Browne, rt. hon. Denis, Mayo
Brownlow, William, Armagh county
Bruce, lord, Marlborough
§ Bruce, Patrick Craufurd, Dundalk
Buller, Edward, East Looe
Buller, James, Exeter
Buller, James, West Looe
Bullock, John, Essex
Bunbury, sir T. C. bart. Suffolk
n. Burdett, sir Francis, bt. Westminster
Burglaersh, lord, Lyme Regis
Burrell, sir C. Mer. bt. New Shoreham
Burton, Francis, Oxford city
Burton, hon. Fr. Nath. Clare
Butler, hon. C. Harward, Kilkenny city
Butler, hon. James, Kilkenny county
Byng, George, Middlesex

Calcraft, John, Rochester
n. Calcraft, sir Granby, T. Wareham
Calvert, John, Huntingdon borough
Calvert, Nicholson, Hertford borough
n. Campbell, Alex. Queensferry, &c.
Campbell, Archibald, Renthergien, &c.
Campbell, George, Carmarthen bro'
n. Campbell, John, Campbelltown, &c.
Campbell, lord John, Argyllshire
Canning, George, Sligo borough
Canning, rt. hon. George, Hastings
Carew, rt. hon. R. Pole, Fowey
n. Carter, Thomas, Callington
Cartwright, Wm. Ralph, Northampton county
Castlereagh, ld. visc. Plympton Earle
Cavendish, G. H. Compton, Aylesbury
Cavendish, ld. G. A. H. Derby county
Cavendish, William, Derby borough
Chaplin, Charles, Lincoln county
n. Cheesment, John, Wotton Basset
Cholmondeley, Thos. Chester county
n. Chute, William, Hants
Clements, Henry John, Leitrim
§*n.* Clephane, David, Kinrosshire
Clinton, Wm. Henry, Boroughbridge
n. Clive, Henry, Ludlow
Clive, lord visc. Ludlow
Clive, William, Bishops Castle
n. Clonmell, Earl of, New Romney
n Cochrane, hon. G. Aug. Grampound
Cochrane, lord, Westminster
Cocks, hon. Edw. C. Reigate
Codrington, Christopher, Tewkesbury
Coke, Dan. Parker, Nottingham town
Coke, Edward, Derby borough
Coke, Thos. Wm. Norfolk
§*n.* Colborne, Nic. W. Ridley, Appleby
Cole, hon. Galb. Lowry, Fermenagh
n. Colquhoun, Arch. Inverury, &c.
Combe, Harvey Christian, Lond n
Cooper, Edw. Sing. Sligo county
§ Cooper, hon. C. Ashley, Dorchester
Cotes, John, Salop
Cotterell, sir J. Geers, bt. Hereford county
Cotton, Stapleton, Newark
Cowper, hon. E. Spencer, Hertford bro'
Craig, James, Carrickfergus
Craufurd, Charles, East Retford
Creevey, Thomas, Thetford
n. Crickitt, Rob. Alex. Ipswich
Cripps, Joseph, Cirencester
n. Croker, John Wilson, Downpatrick
Curtis, sir Wm. bart. London
Curwen, John Christian, Carlisle
Curzon, hon. Rob. Clitherow
Cust, hon. John, Clitherow
n. Cuthbert, Jas. Ramsay, Appleby

Daly, James, Galway town
Daly, rt. hon. Denis B. Galway county
Daniell, Ralph Allen, West Looe
Dashwood, sir H. Watkin, bt. Woodstock
Davenport, Davies, Chester county
n. Davis, Rich. Hart. Colchester
Dawkins, Henry, Boroughbridge
Dawkins, Jas, Chippenham [dble ret.]
Dawson, Richard, Monaghan
n. Deedes, William, Hythe
n. Denison, John, Minehead
Dent, John, Lancaster borough
n. Dick, Quintin, Cashell
Dickinson, William, Somerset
Dillon, hon. Hen. Aug. Mayo
Disbrowe, Edward, Windsor
Drake, T. D. Tyrwhitt, Agmondesham
Drake, Thos. Tyrwhitt, Agmondesham
n. Duckett, George, Lymington
§*n.* Dufferin & Clanebove, ld. Helleston
Dugdale, Dug. Strat. Warwick county
Duigenan, Patrick, Armagh borough
Dundas, Charles, Berks
Dundas, hon. Chas. Law, Richmond
n. Dundas, hon. R. Lawrence, Malton
Dundas, rt. hon. Rob. Edinburghshire
Dundas, rt. hon. Wm. Sutherland
n. Du Pre, James, Chichester

§ Ebrington, lord visc. Saint Mawes
Eden, hon. W. F. Elliot, Woodstock
n. Egerton, John, Chester city
§*n.* Elford, sir Wm. bart. Rye
Eliot, hon. Wm. Liskeard
n. Ellice, Wm. Great Grimsby
Elliot, rt. hon. Wm. Peterborough
n. Ellis, Chas. Rose. East Grinsted
Ellison, Richard, Lincoln city
Estcourt, Thos. Grimston, Devizes
Euston, earl of, Cambridge University
Everett, Thos. Ludgershall
Eyre, Anth. Hard. Nottingham county

Fane, Henry, Lyme Regis
Fane, John, Oxford county
n. Farmer, W. Meeke, Huntingdon bro'
n. Farquhar, James, Inverbervie, &c.
Featherston, sir T. bart. Longford
Fellowes, hon. Newton, Andover
Fellowes, Wm. H. Huntingdon county
Ferguson, James, Aberdeenshire
Ferguson, Ronald Craufurd, Kinghorn
Finch, hon. Edw. Cambridge town
n. Fitzgerald, lord Henry, Kildare
Fitz-Gerald, rt. hon. Jas. Ennis
Fitz-Gerald, rt. hon. Maurice, Kerry
§*n.* Fitz Harris, lord visc. Heytesbury
Fitzhugh, Wm. Tiverton
Fitz Patrick, Rt. hon. R. Bedford county
Fitzroy, lord Chas. Bury St. Edmunds
Fitzroy, lord Wm. Thetford
Fleeming, hon. Chas. Stirlingshire
Foley, hon. Andrew, Droitwich
Foley, Thos. Hereford county
Folkes, sir Martin, Browne, bart. King's Lynn
Folkestone, lord visc. New Sarum
Forbes, lord visc. Longford
Forester, Cecil, Wenlock
Foster, rt. hon. John, Louth
n. Foster, J. Leslie, Dublin University
n. Foster, hon. T. Henry, Drogheda
§*n.* Foulkes, Evan, Tralee
Frankland, Wm. Thirsk
Fraser, Alex. Mackenzie, Rosshire
Fremantle, T. Fras. Saltash [dble ret.]
Fremantle, W. H. Saltash [dble ret.]
French, Arthur, Roscommon
Fuller, John, Sussex
Fydell, Thomas Boston
Fynes, H. Aldborough, Yorkshire

Gamon, sir Rich. bart. Winchester
n. Garland, Jos. Poole [dble ret.]
Gascoyne, Isaac, Liverpool
n. Gell, Philip, Malmesbury
Gibbs, sir Vicary, Cambridge University
Giddy, Davies, Bodmyn
n. Gipps, George, Ripon
n. Glassford, Henry, Dumbartonshire
Goddard, Thos. Cricklade
Godfrey, Thos. Hythe
Gooch, T. Sherlock, Suffolk
Gordon, Wm. Worcester city
Gower, ld. G. Lev. Stafford county
Graham, James, Cockermouth
Grant, Charles, Invernesshire
Grant, Fras. Wm. Elginshire
Grant, rt. hon. sir W. Banffshire
Grattan, rt. hon. H, Dublin city
Greenhill, Robert, Thirsk
n. Greenough, Geo. Bellas, Gatton
Grenfell, Pascoe, Great Marlow
Grenville, rt. hon. T. Buckingham bro'
n. Grey, hon. Booth, Petersfield

Grimston, hon. J. Walter, St. Albans
Grosvenor, Thos. Chester city
*n.*Guernsey, lord, Weobley

Hall, Benjamin, Totness
§*n.* Hall, sir Jas. bart. Mitchell
*n.*Halsey, Joseph, St. Albans
Hamilton, Hans, Dublin county
Hamilton, ld. Arch. Lanerkshire
*n.*Hamilton, ld. Claude, Dungannon
Hamilton, ld. visc. Liskeard
*n.*Hamilton, sir Chas. bt. Honiton
Hammett, John, Taunton
Harbord, hon. Edw. Yarmouth, Norfolk
Harbord, hon. W. Asheton, Plympton Earle
Harvey, Eliab, Essex
Headley, lord, Malton
*n.*Heathcote, Thomas, Blechingly
Henderson, Anthony, Brackley
Heuniker, lord, Rutland
Herbert, hon. Chas. Wilton
Herbert, Henry Arthur, Kerry
Heron, Peter, Newton Lane
Hibbert, George, Seaford
Hill, sir Geo. Fitzgerald, bt. Londonderry city
Hill, hon. Wm. Shrewsbury
Hinchingbrook, lord visc. Huntingdon county
Hippisley, sir J. Cox, bt. Sudbury
Hobhouse, Benj. Hindon
Hodson, John, Wigan
Holdsworth, Ar. Howe, Dartmouth
*n.*Holford, Geo. Lostwithiel
*n.*Holland, sir Nath. bt. East Grinsted
Honywood, Wm. Kent
Hood, sir Samuel, Bridport
Hope, hon. Alex. Linlithgowshire
Hope, hon. Chas. Haddingtonshire
Hope, W. Johnstone, Dumfrieshire
§ Horner, Francis, Wendover
Horrocks, Samuel, Preston
Howard, Henry, Gloucester city
Howard, hon. Wm. Morpeth
§ Howick, lord visc. Tavistock
Hughes, Wm. Lewis, Wallingford
*n.*Hume, sir Abraham, bt. Hastings
Hume, Wm. Hoare, Wicklow
*n.*Hunt, Joseph, Queenborough
Huntingfield, lord, Dunwich
Hurst, Robert, Steyning
Huskisson, Wm. Harwich
Hussey, Wm. New Sarum
Hutchinson, hon. C. Hely, Cork city

*n.*Ingilby, Wm. East Retford
Irving, John, Bramber
Jackson, John, Dover
*n.*Jackson, Josias, Southampton
Jeffery, John, Poole
Jekyll, Joseph, Calne
Jenkinson, Charles, Dover
*n.*Jenkinson, hon. C.Cecil Cope, Sandwich
Jephson, Denham, Mallow
Jervoise, Jervoise Clarke, Yarmouth, Hants
*n.*Jocelyn, hon. John, Louth
Jodrell, Henry, Bramber
Johnes, Thomas, Cardigan county
*n.*Johnstone, hon. A. Cochrane, Grampound
Johnstone, Geo. Heydon
Joliffe, Hylton, Petersfield
Jones, Gilbert, Aldborough, Yorkshire
*n.*Jones, Thos. Shrewsbury
Jones, Walter, Coleraine

§ Keane, sir John bt. Youghall
Keck, G. Ant. Legh, Leicest. county
Keene, Whitshed, Montgomery bro'
Kemp, Thos. Lewes
Kentish, Wm. Blechingly
Kensington, ld. Haverfordwest
King, sir J. Dashwood, bt. Chipping Wycombe
Kingston, John, Lymington
*n.*Knapp, Geo. Abingdon
Knatchbull, sir Edw. bt. Kent
Knox, hon. T. Tyrone
*n.*Laing, Malcolm, Orkney and Zetland
Lamb, hon. Wm. Portarlington
Lambton, Ralph John, Durham city
Lascelles, hon. Edw. Northallerton
*n.*Lascelles, hon. Hen. Westbury
Latouche, David, Catherlogh county
*n.*Latouche, John, Leitrim
Latouche, Rob. Kildare
Laurence, French, Peterborough
Leach, John, Seaford
Lefevre, C. Shaw, Reading
Leigh, Jas. H. Great Bedwin
Leigh, Rob. Holt, Wigan
Leland, John, Stamford
*n.*Lemon, Chas. Penryn
Lemon, John, Truro
Lemon, sir Wm. bt. Cornwall
Leslie, C. Powell, Monaghan
Lethbridge, T. Buckler, Somerset
Leycester, Hugh, Milborne Port
Littleton, sir Edw. bt. Stafford county
*n.*Lloyd, Hardress, Kings county
Lloyd, Jas. Martin, Steyning
*n.*Lockhart, John Ingram, Oxford city
*n.*Lockhart, sir A. Macdonald, bt. Berwick-upon-Tweed
Lockhart, W. Eliott, Selkirkshire
Loftus, Wm. Tamworth
Long, rt. hon. Chas. Haslemere
Long, Rich. Wilts
Longfield, Mountifort, Cork city
Longmer, Geo. Maidstone
*n.*Lopes, sir M. Massch, bt. Evesham
Lovaine, ld. Beeralston
Loveden, E. Loveden, Shaftesbury
Lowther, Jas. Westmoreland
Lowther, John, Cumberland
Lubbock, sir J. bt. Leominster
Lushington, Step. Yarmouth, Norfolk
§ Lushington, Step. Rumbold, Rye
Luttrell, J. Fownes, Minehead
Lygon, hon. Wm. Beauch, Worcester county
Lyttleton, hon. W. H. Worcest.county

Macdonald, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme
M'Dowall, W. Renfrewshire
Mackenzie, J. Randall, Kirkwall, &c.
*n.*Macleod, R. Bruce, Eneas, Cromartysh.
M'Mahon, John, Aldeburgh, Suffolk
M'Naghten, hon. Edw. Alex. Antrim
Madocks, W. Alex. Boston
Magens, Magens Dorrien, Ludgershall
Mahon, ld. visc. Kingston-upon-Hull
Mahon, hon. Step. Roscommon
*n.*Maitland, Rhen. Lostwithiel
Maitland, John, Chippenham
Manners, ld. C. Sow. Cambr. county
Manners, ld. Rob. Leicester county
Manners, Rob. Cambridge town
Manning, Wm. Evesham
Markham, John, Portsmouth
Martin, Henry, Ilchester
Martin, Rich. Galway county
Mathew, hon. Mont. Tipperary
Maule, hon. Wm. Forfarshire
*n.*Maxwell, sir J. S. B. bt Stanmhar, &c.
*n.*Maxwell, Wm. Peebles, &c.
Maxwell, Wm. Wigtownshire
May, Edw. Belfast
Meade, hon. John, Down
Mellish, Wm. Middlesex
Milbanke, sir R. bt. Durham county
*n.*Mildmay, H. Carew, St. John, Winchester
Mildmay, sir H. P. St. John, bt. Hants
Milford, ld. Pembroke county
Miller, sir T. bt. Portsmouth
Mills, Chas. Warwick bro'
*n.*Mills, G. Galway, Mitchell
Mills, Wm. Coventry
Milner, sir W. Mordaunt, bt. York city
Milnes, Rob. Pemperton, Pontefract
Milton, ld. visc. York county
Monckton, hon. Edw. Stafford bro'
Monson, hon. W. Lincoln city
Montague, Matt. St. Germans
Montgomery, sir Jas. bt. Peebleshire
Moore, C. Heytesbury
Moore, ld. H. Orford
Moore, Peter, Coventry
Mordaunt, sir C. bt. Warwick county
Morgan, sir C. bt. Monmouth county
Morpeth, ld. visc. Cumberland
Morris, Edw. Newport, Cornwall
Morris, Rob. Gloucester city
§ Mosley, sir Oswald, bt. Winchelsea
Mostyn, sir T. bt. Flint county
Muncaster, ld. Westmorland
Mundy, Edw. Miller, Derby county
*n.*Murray, John, Wotton Basset
*n.*Murray, ld. Jas. Perthshire
Murray, sir Pat. bt. Edinburgh city

Needham, hon. Fras. Newry
Nepean, rt. hon. sir Evan, bt. Bridport
*n.*Nevill, Rich. Wexford town
Neville, hon. Rich. Buckingham bro'
Newark, lord visc. Nottingham county
Newborough, ld. Beaumaris
Newport, rt. hon. sir J. bt. Waterford city
Nicholl, sir John, Great Bedwin
Noel, Gerard Noel, Rutland
*n.*North, Dudley, Banbury [dble ret.]
Newtown, Hants
Northey, W. Newport, Cornwall
Norton, hon. Chapple, Guildford
Nugent, sir G. bt. Aylesbury

O'Brien, sir Edw. bt. Clare
O'Callaghan, Jas. Tregony
Odell, Wm. Limerick county
*n.*Oglander, sir Wm. bt. Bodmyn
O'Hara, C. Sligo county
O'Neill, hon. J. B. Rich. Antrim
Onslow, hon. T. Cranley, Guildford
Ord, Wm. Morpeth
§*n.* Osborn, John, Cockermouth
Ossuiston, ld. Knaresborough

*n.*Paget, hon. Berkeley, Anglesey
Paget, ld. Milborne Port
Paget, hon. C. Carnarvon borough
Paik, sir Lawrence, bt. Devon
Paik, Walter, Ashburton
Palmer, John, Bath
*n.*Palmerston, ld. visc. Newport, Hants
Parnell, Henry, Queens county
Parry, Love Parry Jones, Horsham
*n.*Patten, Peter, Lancaster borough
Patteson, John, Norwich
n Pedley, John, Saltash [dble ret.]
Peel, sir Rob. bt. Tamworth
Peirse, Henry, Northallerton
Pelham, hon. C. And. Lincoln county
Great Grimsby
Perceval, rt. hon. Spencer, Northampton, bro'
Percy, Earl, Northumberland
Percy, hon. Josceline, Beeralston
Petty, ld. H. Camelford
Phillips, R. Mansell, Stafford bro'
Phipps, hon. Edm. Scarborough
Pigott, sir A. Arundel
Pitt, W. Morton, Dorset
*n.*Pitmer, sir T. Downton
n. Pochin, Chas. Huniskillen
*n.*Pocock, Geo. Bridgwater
Pole, sir C. Morice, bt. Plymouth
Pole, hon. W. Wellesley, Queens county
*n.*Polhington, ld. visc. Pontefract
Ponsonby, hon. Fred. Kilkenny county
Ponsonby, hon. Geo. Cork county
Popham, sir Home, Ipswich
Porchester, ld. Cricklade
Porter, Geo. Stockbridge
Portman, Edw. Berkeley, Dorset
Powell, John Lyasston, Salop
Power, Rich. Waterford county
*n.*Powlett, hon. W. Yowlett, Yarmouth, Hants.
Praed, Wm. Banbury [dble ret.]
Price, sir C. bt. London
Price, Rich. New Radnor
Prittie, hon. Fr. Aldboro, Tipperary
Pulteney, rt. hon. sir J. bt. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis
Pym, Fras. Bedford county

Quin, hon. Windham, Limerick county

*n.*Rainier, Peter, Sandwich
*n.*Ram, Abel, Wexford county
Ramsbottom, Hen. Windsor
*n.*Rendlesham, ld. Bossiney
*n.*Richardson, Wm. Armagh county
Ridley, sir M. White, bt. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Roberts, Abraham, Worcester city
Robinson, hon. Fred. Ripon
Robinson, John, Bishops Castle
Rochfort, Gustavus, Westmeath
Romilly, sir S. Horsham
Rose, rt. hon. G. Christchurch
Rose, Geo. Henry, Southampton
Royston, ld. visc. Reigate

Russell, ld. W. Tavistock
Russell, Matthew, Saltash [dble ret.]
Rutherfurd, John, Roxburgshire
Ryder, hon. Rich. Tiverton

Sr. St. Aubyn, sir John bt. Helleston
Salusbury, sir Rob. bt. Brecon bro'
Savage, Francis, Down
Sr. Savile, Albany, Oakhampton
Scott, rt. hon. sir W. Oxford Univers.
Scudamore, R. Philip, Hereford city
Sr. Sebright, sir J. Saunders, bt. Hertford county
Seymour, ld. R. Carmarthen county
Shakespear, Arthur, Richmond
Sharp, Rich. Castle Rising
Shaw, James, London
Shaw, Robert, Dublin city
Sheldon, Ralph, Wilton
Shelley, Henry, Lewes
Shelly, Timothy, New Shoreham
Sheridan, rt. hon. R. B. Ivelchester
Shipley, Wm. Flint borough
Simeon, John, Reading
Simpson, hon. John, Wenlock
Simson, Geo. Maidstone
Sr. Sinclair, sir John, bt. Caithnesshire
Sr. Singleton, Mark, Rye
Sr. Sloane, Wm. Oxford
Smith, Geo. Wendover
Smith, Henry, Calne
Smith, John, Nottingham town
Smith, Joshua, Devizes
Smith, Samuel, Leicester borough
Smith, T. Asheton, Andover
Sr. Smith, Wm. Norwich
Smyth, Wm. Westmeath
Sneyd, Nath. Cavan
Somerset, ld. A. J. H. Monmouth county
Somerset, ld. C. H. Monmouth bro'
Somerset, ld. R. E. H. Gloucester county
Somerville, sir Marcus, bt. Meath
Spencer, ld. F. Almaric, Oxford county
Stanhope, Walter Spencer, Carlisle
Stamforth, John, Kingston-upon-Hull
Stanley, ld. Preston
Stanley, Thos. Lancaster county
Stephens, Sam. St. Ives
Steward, Gab. Tucker, Weym. & Melcombe Rs.
Steward, R. Tucker, Weym. & Melcombe, Rs.
Stewart, hon. C. W. Londonderry county
Stewart, hon. E. R. Whithorn, &c.
Stewart, sir Jas. bt. Donegal
Stewart, Jas. Tyrone
Stewart, hon. M. G. J. Kircudbright
Sr. Stirling, sir W. bt. St. Ives
Stopford, ld. visc. Marlborough
Strahan, And. Cutherlugh borough
Strutt, Jos. Holden, Maldon
Stuart, ld. Wm. Cardiff
Sr. Sumner, G. Holme, Surrey
Sutton, C. Manners, Scarborough
Swann, Henry, Penryn
Sr. Sykes, sir Mark Masterman, bt. York cit.
Symonds, T. Powell, Hereford city

Sr. Talbott, R. Wogan, Dublin county
Sr. Tarleton, Banastre, Liverpool
Taylor, Chas. Wm. Wells
Sr. Taylor, Edw. Canterbury
Taylor, Mich. Angelo, Ivelchester
Taylor, Wm. Barnstaple
Sr. Tempest, sir H. Vane, bt. Durham county
Temple, earl, Bucks
Tempictown, ld. visc. Bury St. Edmunds
Sr. Thellusson, G. Woodford, Barnstaple
Thomas, Geo. Chichester
Sr. Thompson, sir T. Boulden, bt. Rochester
§ Sr. Thompson, Thos. Midhurst
Thornton, Henry, Southwark
Thornton, Rob. Colchester
Sr. Thornton, Samuel, Surrey
§ Thoroton, Thos. Grantham
Thynne, ld. Geo. Weobley
Thynne, ld. John, Bath
§ Tierney, rt. hon. G. Bandon Bridge
Tighe, Wm. Wicklow
Titchfield, marq. of, Bucks
Townshend, ld. John, Knaresborough
Townshend, hon. W. Aug. Whitchurch
Sr. Tracy, C. Hanbury, Tewkesbury
Tremayne, John Hearle, Cornwall
Tudway, Clement, Wells
§ Turner, John Frewin, Athlone
Turton, sir T. bt. Southwark
Tyrwhitt, Thos. Plymouth

Sr. Vander Heyden, David, East Looe
Vansittart, Geo. Berks
Vansittart, rt. hon. Nich. Old Sarum
Vaughan, hon. John, Cardigan bro'
Vaughan, sir R. Williames, bt. Merioneth
Vernon, G. G. Venables, Litchfield
Vereker, Chas. Limerick city
Sr. Villiers, rt. hon. J. C. Queenbro'
Sr. Vyse, R. W. Howard, Beverley

Sr. Wallace, rt. hon. T. Shaftesbury
Walpole, ld. King's Lynn
Walpole, Hon. Geo. Dungarvan
Ward, hon John W. Wareham
Ward, Rob. Haslemere
Sr. Wardle, Gwyllm Lloyd, Oakhampton
Sr. Warrender, sir G. bt. Haddington
Wedderburn, sir David, bt. Forfar, &c.
Sr. Welby, Wm. Earle, Grantham
Wellesley, hon. Henry, Eye
Wellesley, rt. hon. sir Arth. Newport, Hants
Sr. Wemyss, Wm. Fifeshire
Wentworth, Godf. Went. Tregony
Western, Chas. Callis, Maldon
Wharton, John, Beverley
Wharton, Rich. Durham city
Whitbread, Sam. Bedford borough
Whitmore, Thos. Bridgnorth
Wigram, Rob. Fowey
Sr. Wigram, Wm. New Ross
Wilberforce, Wm. York county
Wilder, Franc. John, Arundel
Wilkins, Walter, Rudnor county
Williams, Owen, Great Marlow
Williams, sir R. bt. Carnarvon county
Williams, Rob. Dorchester
Willoughby, Henry, Newark
Windham, rt. hon. W. Higham Ferrers
Sr. Winnington, sir T. E. bt. Droitwich
Wood, Mark, Catton
Wood, Thos. Brecon county
Wortley, J. A. Stuart, Bossiney
Wyndham, hon. C. W. Sussex
Wyndham, Hen. Penrud. Wilts.
Wyndham, Thos. Glamorgan
Wynn, sir W. Williams, bt. Denbigh county
Wynn, C. W. Williams, Montgomery county
Sr. Wynn, Glynn, Westbury

Yarmouth, earl of, Lisburne
Yorke, rt. hon. C. Cambridge county
Yorke, sir Jos. Sydney, St. Germans

We are happy in an opportunity of offering to the public the *first* AUTHENTIC list of the members returned to serve in the present parliament: (there being no list extant *by authority* till after the September prorogation.) We have repeatedly given it as our opinion, that on the PRESENT PARLIAMENT depends, in a high degree, the prosperity of the United Kingdom: our trust is, that future generations will look back to *the list here authentically* given, with due sentiments of gratitude, readily acknowledging, that, "THESE ARE THE MEN TO WHOM WE OWE OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY;" as succeeding times have done to the parliament, the men, and the measures, who brought about, supported, and maintained, the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION!

Owing to a confusion which happened at the press, when page 620 was in the course of composition, there were a few trifling errors committed in it, especially in the numbers and figures connected with the reign of his present Majesty; we therefore here reprint a corrected copy of that reign as it should have stood.

Met.		Dissolved.		Existed.		
10 May	1761	11 March	1768	6	9	22
10 May	1768	30 Sept.	1774	6	4	21
29 Nov.	1774	1 Sept.	1780	5	9	4
31 Oct.	1780	25 March	1784	3	4	26
18 May	1784	11 June	1790	6	0	25
10 Aug.	1790	20 May	1796	5	11	3
12 July	1796	31 Dec.	1800			
United Kingdom, G. B. & I.				5	11	18
22 Jan.	1801	29 June	1802			
31 Aug.	1802	24 Oct.	1806	4	2	25
15 Dec.	1806	29 April	1807	0	4	15
22 June	1807					

From an attentive consideration of this List, which is drawn up with as much accuracy as possible from the rolls and journals of parliament, the following facts may be deduced:—1. That since 1509, (when it is generally supposed that the duration of parliaments was extended beyond one year) *four* parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and *nine* have existed six years.—2. That only *six* parliaments have lasted above five years; *three* parliaments above four, and *two* above three years.—3. *Ten* have existed above two years, and *thirty-four* for a shorter period.—4. One parliament with another, the duration of each since Henry VII. is rather less than three years, including the long parliament of Charles I., and the still longer one, which his son retained in existence for the enormous period of seventeen years.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE, &c.

IN THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF ITS NATIONS TO EACH OTHER,

DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1807.

Deduced from the principal Events in which they are interested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The circumstances which ushered in the year 1807, have not ceased to impart to almost every month of it, an interest and importance which engages the mind in deep contemplation and wonder. We are not induced to regard a few squabbles between cabinets, ministers, or favourites, as of much moment. Whether A or B have succeeded to his master's favour, is lost in the magnitude of events which involve whole nations, and compromise the welfare of a continent; we might say of a world.

Nevertheless, as order is indispensable when the intention of acquiring a distinct view of important matters is in question, we shall begin with considering the state and situation of the British nation; first as to itself, and then as to the other powers of the different quarters of the globe.

When we closed our former paper of this nature, we had occasion to state, as events of consequence, the deaths of those who were eminent among us for wisdom or valour, or both. Later incidents have shewn that this particular was of great moment. The death of Mr. Pitt, transferred political power into the hands of Mr. Fox: the death of Mr. Fox left a vacancy in the party of which he was the oracle, that could not easily be filled up. Private individuals may think they discern in certain public characters a fitness for such or such posts; and, "why cannot they be "placed in them, independent of the spirit "of party?" But, however plausible this may appear at first sight, we are justified in affirming as a fact, that statesmen *must* pay some deference to the relative state of parties, and to the spirit of party, in their country, also. Let the judgment do no more than dwell for a short time on the necessity of harmony and union throughout the active members of any government whatever, and it will discern with the power of demonstration, that while the best of men are only men at the best, those who are called to plan for the benefit of the public, must have the same view of things, among themselves, or they will never agree as to the measures which circumstances demand. Neither can the evils which attend on a government, known to be divided in opinion, be calculated by those who have not had some insight into the principles which influence cabinets. Neither can the mischiefs which result from the half execution of plans, be estimated, but by those who know something of the impetus which is necessary to drive forward that immense machine the government of a great nation. The *friction* which is felt through all departments of the state, opposes a resistance hardly, if at all, to be overcome by minds of merely ordinary strength. Obstacles, impediments, difficulties, are perpetually occurring, and counteracting the best laid schemes. Few men can project exertions which are suitable, and feasible: fewer still can force those projects into beneficial execution.—If this be true, and we are certain it does not equal the truth, the importance that *all* who are concerned in advising should be ready to forward the execution of what has been adopted, with that unity of design which is requisite to the effectual attainment of an object, is evident. Hence, then, an equal importance, or rather an absolute necessity attaches to those distinctions of party, and opinion, which prevail in all states. Unanimity of intention, as to the end desired, and as to the means to be employed, must pervade that administration which is likely to be of any essential benefit to its nation.

If these remarks be true of ordinary times, they are more abundantly applicable to the period in which providence has cast our lot. The present are not days of ordinary events. The occurrences, which we may be said to behold with our eyes, though happily removed hitherto from our highly favoured land, are such as must awaken every attention of the mind, and rouse whatever faculties distinguish the human race from the beasts that perish. These principles are general to all governments; neither despotism which is the utmost consolidation of power in the hands of an individual, nor republicanism which affects an equality of power throughout all its members, is free from parties; nor from the hazard attending the degenerating of those parties into mere factions, and means of indulging the insatiable cravings of personal ambition.

We cannot, therefore, be surpriz d, if in a country where a mixed government is established, we should find such differences, and contrarieties of opinion among its people, as, if indulged, would tend even to the dissolution of the social compact i self. These, while active among private individuals only, are of small moment; they divide a family, or they prolong inconsequent discus-

sion in a more mixed assembly of friends, they supply matter of discourse to a club, and as each combatant returns to his home completely victorious over the shallow arguments of his opponent, they may, perhaps, in this sense, augment the felicities of life. But here ceases their effect. Neither of these associations is called on to act: they dispute, and their disputes may be endless, with little harm to the disputants, and less to the nation: but decision is the duty of government, for those who spend in discussion that time and those talents which should be employed in action, may be very worthy souls in their private capacities, but must be extremely detrimental as rulers to the commonwealth over which they preside.

If conformity of views be indispensable in the executive government of a country, if an approach towards it in the deliberative representation of a people, affords facilities highly desirable: and if to this representation, the official members of the executive consider themselves as responsible, the importance to them of a consentient opinion prevalent among those whom they are to address, is obvious. These, no doubt, were among the reasons which induced the members of that administration which acted with Mr. Fox, but which in consequence of his decease found itself deprived of his advice, and reputation, for calling a new parliament, after the failure of Lord Lauderdale's negociation for peace. Mr. Fox had been sanguine in his advocacy for peace: the attempt to realize his wishes had failed: the explanation of this attempt, with the system to be pursued in consequence, might be most conveniently stated, and settled with most determination and perseverance, if supported by a new parliament, and the members of this august assembly might be supposed to speak the sentiments of the nation on a question, then perfectly fresh in the recollection of their constituents.

But a parliament chosen with especial reference to one political object might not be equally *at home* on others, of a different description, but of no less moment. In proportion to the magnitude of any proposition, and to the extent of its action on the public mind and welfare, is the necessity of its being duly and thoroughly considered, before it be either dismissed or adopted. In the same proportion is requisite unanimity of opinion were it practicable, or so near an approach to unanimity, as to mark the decided state of the public judgment. But the public judgment was by no means unanimous in regard to the catholic question. The arguments for universal toleration in matters of religious opinion, were combated by others drawn from circumstances which might justly demand attention, and well deserved to be admitted as forcible, on the minds of the considerate. The same intention, then, which had caused the dissolution of parliament in October 1806, prevailed when this parliament was dissolved, in April 1807, that is to say, the intention of producing such a preponderance of opinion as might prevent those thwartings, contraventions, and impediments, to the measures of the executive power, which would have reduced the exercise of government to a nullity. Nothing could be more natural, than that the executive power, looking forward to a period of extremely arduous difficulties from exterior causes, should be intent on removing, if possible, every difficulty, from interior causes.

We have elsewhere borne our testimony to the diligence with which the present parliament has dispatched the public business: and without meaning any reflection on those which have preceded it, or on those which may follow it, we confess that we consider this as a very hopeful feature in its character.

In the mean time, Ireland, which was the country most intimately affected by the catholic question, continues peaceable; and we hope will continue so. The good sense of the people of that country will conduct them in the hour of difficulty, to such measures as may promote the *general benefit*, and in this they will find themselves included, when they come to adjust their accounts *in the long run*. We have sometimes attempted to conceive what would be the feeling of Dean Swift, George Falkener, or other Irish patriots of times past, if they could behold some of the circumstances now actually operating in favour of Ireland. Had they, for instance, suggested any fixed sum to which the revenue of Ireland should rise; they most certainly would find it greatly exceeded by the present income. Had they determined any number for the population of that country, it is surpassed; we need not doubt. Had they proposed such or such public works, canals, state of agriculture, manufactures, exports, the natural produce of the soil, &c. would not their computations fall short of the truth, as it is, and much more, as it is likely to be? These considerations should have their weight among the well wishers to Ireland: for they manifest, that if every thing which they could desire has not been effected, yet that much has been done, in anticipation, even, of their wishes.

If we turn our eyes to North Britain, we may trace the operation of causes which, in our opinion, are likely to continue in activity for many years to come. The superior numerical wealth of the southern part of the island had raised the price of labour, and other materials of manufactures, so considerably above what was their value in the northern parts, that many of their most beneficial branches

were transferred from their ancient seats to others of greater promise. Hence Yorkshire encreased its woollen manufactures; hence Glasgow and many other of the lower parts of Scotland, beheld mile after mile of grounds covered with cotton goods in various states of progress; and countries still further north saw mills and manufactories rise in a rapid series.

Such have been the prospects presented by the internal state of the British islands. As to their external connections, we have seen that long solicited event, the abolition of the Slave Trade, finally accomplished. The length of time during which this question had been in agitation was apparently of service to some among the planters, who would otherwise have felt a sudden abatement of their operative strength. But, we would not be too sure, that this very delay has not had injurious effects on others, who being desirous of extending their cultivation, purchased slaves with this intention, laid down fresh extents of ground for culture, employed their powers of production, and by actually producing more than ever they had done, contributed to a gradual accumulation of West-India commodities in the British market. Add to this the superior properties of the species of cane now cultivated in the islands, and it will appear that the old plantations yield more than formerly, while a vast spread of new lands and new colonies yielding in proportion, augments the general stock in a ratio exceeding that of the increase of the home consumption.

This might have been a pleasing and profitable incident during peace, but during a war peculiar in many of its principles, and much of its management, it has thrown a gloom over no small portion of the public mind, and has beclouded the prospects of very many intelligent, as well as speculative men.

We are also under the necessity of calling the attention of our readers to the situation of this country with North America. The British colonies in North America, are making a steady progress in importance, and in the capability of affording supplies to other parts of our dominions. We do not learn that they have retrograded in any of their important interests: and certainly they have advanced in several. The state of religion and religious knowledge in some of them calls aloud for attention and remedy. As to the United States —we should be happy to report that since the melancholy accident which befell the Leander as mentioned in our last, nothing fresh had happened to put into hazard the good understanding between that country and our own. It is with satisfaction, however, that we learn from the trial of Captain Whitby of the Leander, that the calamity which took place, was one of those accidents, always to be deeply regretted, yet no meditated insult to the American authorities. In fact, the vessel which was struck by the shot, was not seen by the Leander, whose firing was intended to affect two vessels which lay in such a position as to conceal the unfortunate sufferer. Captain Whitby was not on board at the time of the firing, having visited a ship in company, the Cambrian, and dined on board of her. It does not come within the limits of the present paper to state the particulars of the later affair between the British ship Leopard, and the American frigate Chesapeake, in which the British Captain maintained his right to demand deserters, and the American resisting, suffered the loss of several lives, in consequence. The particulars of that fact are not yet before the public. Very great sensation has been felt in Britain from the conduct of America in supplying our enemies with colonial produce, under her protecting flag. The extent of this grievance is notorious; the remedy for it, requires the united wisdom of states well disposed toward each other. Violence may compromise the honour and dignity of the country, yet fail of establishing a competent remedy: that must be derived from mutual admissions, and reciprocal understandings.

India maintains her importance to Britain: the ingenuity of scientific men, will, we hope, in conjunction with a steady government, improve her resources, and render the British sovereignty a boon from the hands of providence to the millions which now acknowledge her sway.

In Europe, Britain has endeavoured to support her allies against the public disturber. They, indeed, expected that she would do this both by men and money. Her ministers declined to hazard the former, but whether with sufficient decision we do not say: the latter they agreed to remit, where they thought it necessary, as to Prussia, to the amount of about £200,000: but they refused to guarantee a loan to be made in England by Russia to the amount of £5,000,000. They left the Emperor of Russia at liberty to negociate such a loan; but withheld the pledge of this country for its repayment.

The relation of Britain to the other states of Christendom differs little from what it was before. The addition of Turkey to our enemies has been no great accession of strength to them: but has proved, such are the effects of untoward events! an occasion of regret to ourselves.

The blockade of the island by Buonaparte has been but little felt by the nation: it has, however, introduced a new question or two in civil law: and some embarrassment to meet it adequately in politics.

The new plan for the improvement of our finances, as suggested by Lord Henry Petty,

must not pass unnoticed; the very attempt manifested the possibility of effecting much by judicious management.

Our interior undertakings, though some undoubtedly suffer, yet for the most part continue their progress. Canals are projected, and are gradually carried into execution: the agriculture of the country is attended to: the breed of sheep, with the wool, &c. derived from them, becomes daily of more and more importance: and the amelioration derived from the Merino breed, occupies much skill, and induces much competition. Let none suppose that these circumstances are void of interest in a political estimate: they are among the flesh and sinews of the body politic, and should they waste away, little would remain on which Britons could pride themselves.

Our shipping interest is in delicate circumstances; yet the demand of transports by government is felt: were any extraordinary proportion of our vessels out of employ, would they not rejoice at the prospect of being engaged?

AMERICA.

The good sense of the President has been the means of suspending the execution of an act for the non-importation of British goods, which had been passed in the American senate houses, in a moment of heat and irritation, occasioned by the incident to which the British ship Leander was a party. The President, on Dec. 3, informed the houses, that appearances flattered him with the hope of an amicable termination of the differences, by the then pending treaty.

The slave trade is wholly abolished in America after the close of the year.

The treaty between America and Britain has not been confirmed: it is understood to consist of twenty-five articles, of which twenty-three are favourable to America; but the other two are contrary to the prevailing sentiment in that country. The main obstacle is the privileges claimed by the American flag.

This government has either been in danger of seeing a rising disposition to form new states, unacknowledged by the mother country, prevail in its neighbourhood, or has been duped into expressions of warmth in contemplation of such an event. Col. Burr, a gentleman formerly high in office, has given occasion, by a very equivocal conduct, to this suspicion. That the time will come, when the present establishment of America must yield to change, we entertain no doubt: but, whether its danger arises from new settlements to be formed and matured into kingdoms, or *old provinces to be dismembered*, time will shew.

The inland discoveries which have occupied the American government are certainly gratifying to the literati; whether they will prove advantageous to the state cannot yet be determined. If the disease of a country be a roving disposition, and if its population be of an unsettled disposition, the advantages presented by parts beyond its limits, are little calculated to correct this inclination.

The commerce of America is that which will principally engage the attention of British readers.

AUSTRIA

Has been accused, by some, of beholding the fall of Prussia with less regret than satisfaction: and of missing her opportunity of contributing to crush the Corsican when he was embarrassed, as he certainly was, in the wilds of Poland. This may be uncharitable, to say the least, as we have reason to conclude that the circumstances of the Austrian population, as to temper, and ability, did not justify any very energetic measures on the part of the emperor, had he been so inclined. Austria has, however, saved her Gallician provinces, formerly part of Poland; and this may be considered, all things taken together, as no mean advantage. The Gallicias have reaped no little profit from supplying the French armies with necessaries. Austria has been attentive to the re-establishment of her army: she has augmented the salaries of some of her officers: and has endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of her military in general.

The offer of mediation by Austria between the belligerent powers should not be passed without notice: whatever was the real intention of it, the act itself is a proof of political dignity, and feeling.

Some have gone so far as to say that the Arch-Duke Charles had formed a plan for a military conscription, not unlike that of France.

It is perfectly easy for Englishmen to sit at home and point out the conduct to be pursued by a foreign power: but, it may be doubted, whether the statesmen who determine the measures of that power, are not quite as well able to decide for themselves, as possibly, we are to decide for them. Affairs *east* of Austria may give her quite as much uneasiness as any other. It ought to be remembered that the Turks did not expel from Constantinople and the rich provinces of Greece, &c. the ancestors of the present French, or the present Russian powers: but, if any of the crowned heads of Christendom has a natural right to those territories, Austria is that power. She has always maintained somewhat of an interest there, by her commerce and intercourse, and whether she would with pleasure behold herself *surrounded* by a dominion almost unknown a century ago, will be considered as somewhat more than doubtful by a judicious politician.

Austria, then, is not to be blamed if she maintains somewhat of a reserved and cautious conduct, foreseeing that another day may require the exertion of those energies, which, if wasted in premature attempts, will be severely regretted.

Austria might be glad to see to the end of present troubles, provided that end were favourable to her: but who will warrant that her causes of anxiety are concluded, at present?

DENMARK.

This country has been long preparing for its fate: when it received the notification that Sweden had blockaded all the Ports of the Baltic, March 24, the Danish commerce with which was considerable, what could it expect? When it saw its neighbour Hamburgh pillaged, partly by craft, partly by force, could it hope for exemption? When it saw the war brought so close on its borders as Lubeck, and every shot fired in the assault of that unfortunate city echoed throughout the Danish territory, what could it anticipate from the universal foe? Neither could Denmark forget the sarcasms of which it had been the subject in some of those French Journals wherein Bonaparte was one of the *collaborateurs*. By these it was reprimanded for assuming a defensive attitude in Holstein; and questioned, as to the propriety of a *third rate* state presuming to make a shew of resistance to the invincible legions of Gallia, which were able to devour it at a single effort. These and other symptoms predicted the approach of that crisis, which would involve Denmark, *nolens volens*, in the conflict of contending parties. This has at length taken place.

FRANCE.

The absence of Bonaparte from his Empire, has permitted but little importance to attach to the proceedings of this country. The first thing that strikes us, is, the call for the conscripts of the year 1808, and the severity with which this call was enforced. This could not but be an anxious occurrence to the nation: especially, as report affirms, that of 200,000 youths which have followed their leader to Poland not more than 25,000 will follow him to France, in health and safety. The Emperor and King, unable to raise a sufficient supply of French Soldiers, has had recourse to those of his allies: Holland has been drained of its youths: the German provinces the same; the Italian provinces the same: and even Spain has been required to contribute 30,000 troops: which being for some reason or other destined to form no part of the fighting army, are sent to do garrison duty in Hanover.

April 4. the conscripts voted by the senate. The order was given at Osterode in Poland, March 20.

The public finances of this country have strongly occupied the minds of its rulers: and in consequence of some late measures, the stocks have risen to a height to which they had long been strangers. The *five* per cents, which for a considerable interval stood at 60 to 70, have now exceeded that price. We have been unable to discover the precise cause of this rise: we guess it to be, the speculation that France, directing its enmity against one nation only, at this time, has a better opportunity of making peace, either by treaty, or by conquest. If her Governor could be contented, this were no bad speculation; as it is, we fear, that calms, such as he could obtain, would be merely preludes of a very dangerous description to storms and tempests in other quarters. The French trade in some commodities still continues; in others it is cramped; in others it is suspended: the state of morals is truly deplorable: that of religion, sickly: a state of jealousy and suspicion is general; and to this the Corsican owes his safety.

The Low Countries, we believe, are in a state comparatively flourishing. Several men of war of high rates, have been launched; more are building, in the Scheldt. Great endeavours will be used to render this scheme available.

As to the manufactures of France: they are little seen out of her own territories. We have taken some pains, by enquiry, to ascertain the extent of her exports, in her most advantageous foreign connections; but have received for answer, that so little is transacted in them, as to preclude any satisfactory answer to the question proposed. None can be at a loss to determine the causes of this who have paid any attention to our statements in this volume of the Panorama: they will be pursued with all possible attention. The plans of the French ruler, yet in embrio, have not been so far manifested as to become the subject of the present report.

GERMANY.

Further changes await this divided country. It is almost useless to reason concerning them, till they have reached something approaching to stability. A new kingdom is talked of, on the Elbe: what will be its effect on former kingdoms? Enlargements, here and there, are thought mighty convenient and desirable; the system of compensation offers facilities for their execution. What the issue will be, we cannot tell: in general, the *number* of petty sovereignties is diminished: the *power* of those instituted is increased. Toleration of religious sentiments, is likely to become the order of the day. Among so many evils we perceive the gradual progress of some advantages: many persons are more sanguine as to the benefits attending the result than we are.

HOLLAND

Being bound to follow France, of which it is a satellite, enforces the BLOCKADE of Britain, and the exclusion of British manufactures, to her own loss. All the Dutch Custom-house officers were removed, at the beginning of the year, to give place to French ones. This is a severe trial to the Dutch dealers: as the loss of Curassoa (Jan. 1.) is to the Dutch politicians.

April 21. This kingdom received a new division and organization. Instead of eight departments it will now form ten. The former province of *Holland*, is to be formed into two. Drenthe is to form another. The whole is to be established after the French model.

Holland is in almost a torpid state. Its fate hangs on a thread: we conceive that the hope of better times, is really extant though latent.

The son of the King of Holland, called Napoleon Charles, who had been named by Bonaparté as his successor, died on May 5. For what is that man struggling, who does not know the character which may enjoy the acquisitions of his struggles?

The King and Queen of Holland, have felt this loss severely: they have both withdrawn from this kingdom, but to different places. In the mean while, the edicts of Napoleon have their full force; and many vessels have been seized, under the pretence of coming direct from Britain. Another establishment of French Custom-house officers has been obtruded on Holland; after a six months trial of the former. Can that country be prosperous the revenues of which are thus wholly in the hands of strangers? And then——to talk of its independence————

ITALY

Is a cypher of no amount among the figures of the earth. The Pope retains his Sacerdotal practices, but not his power or influence. The north of Italy is, we believe, tranquil; how far it is prosperous we do not know. The silk trade, which formerly was open to all, now principally centres in France: but France herself producing the raw material, whether this change of customers is to the benefit of Italy, may be doubted. The same should appear to be justly observed as to most other branches of Italian traffic. The south of Italy is uneasy, and must so continue, while Sicily remains in the hands of its enemies. It is possible that French activity may introduce some benefits among its subjects here; but they will be benefits rather of police than of politics, and rather in lesser matters than in articles of importance.

POLAND.

Our former report left Bonaparte in Poland, where he continued, confined by the weather and other circumstances, during the winter. The unusual mildness of that season, reduced the whole country to a quagmire, and effectually prevented the fugitive Prussians from making head, and the Russians from pushing their opposition beyond certain limits. It has so long been the custom of the French to magnify into a victory every skirmish in which fortune favours their arms, and to deny their losses, and reverses, that we are unable to estimate justly the importance of events in which they are concerned. It appears that a very severe battle was fought at Eylau in Prussia on the last days of January, in which both sides shewed no little bravery: and the flower of the French army was engaged, to the destruction of great part of it. It is likely that the loss of both armies in the course of a week was not less than 50,000 men. Several other violent actions succeeded. The Russians ultimately retreated. In the midst of what he called his career of victory, Bonaparte suddenly proclaimed *the campaign at an end*, and he ordered his army into *winter quarters*, in the months of March and April. A strong symptom that it stood in great need of repose.

The fortified places of Prussia, such of them, at least, as in some degree recovered from their panic, were successively besieged by Bonaparte, and being ill provided for such assaults, most of them fell into his power. Dantzic, though a city not well calculated for resistance, being, as all cities are, too extensive, yet held out during winter.

It appears to be certain that while Bonaparte was at Warsaw, he received an Ambassador from Persia, and another from Turkey: we have no authority to add that they were very handsomely attended.

Dantzic surrendered May 20th, after a long resistance, and 51 days of open trenches. The capitulation was honourable. This has even been thought to need some kind of justification, by the French partizans, who observe, that it is the same as was allowed to Mentz, in 1793. Marshal Lefebre, who commanded the besieging army, has been made Duke of Dantzic by Bonaparte. This event leaving the whole of the French army at liberty, was followed by a series of combats and manœuvres, till a very bloody affair took place, at Friedland, June 14th, the consequences of which were on the whole decidedly against the Russians: the reinforcements expected by their army being several days' march in the rear. The battle was obstinate, and the loss of the French was great as well as that of the Russians. Friedland is about five German miles from Konigsberg, which city speedily fell into the hands of the victor.

An armistice was signed at Tilsit, June 21st, between the French and Russians.

Many personal conferences subsequently took place, between the Russian Emperor, the French Emperor and King, and the King of Prussia. The whole ended in a treaty of peace, of which the following are the principal articles.

1. From the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.—2. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea or land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the mean while, the high contracting parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective generals and commanders.—3. All ships of war or other vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties or their subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored. In case of these vessels being sold, the value shall be returned.—4. Out of esteem for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the Emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territory, conquered from the King of Prussia, the ally of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, the part of the Dutchy of Magdeburgh, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, the Mark of Prignitz; the Uker Mark; the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Kotbuss, in the Lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, and the County of Glatz; the part of the District of that Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Driesen and Schneidemuhl, and to the northward of a line drawn from Schneidemuhl through Waldau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier of the circle of Bremberg, and the navigation of the river Netze and of the canal of Bremberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, must remain open and free of all tolls; Pomeralia; the island of Nogat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula and of the Nogat to the West of old Prussia, and to the Northward of the circle of Calm; Ermeland. Lastly, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Kosel, and Glatz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds of the countries above-named in the same condition in which those fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds may be at present; also in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudentz.—5. Those provinces which, on the 1st of January, 1772, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subjected to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding articles, and of those which are described below in the 9th article), shall become the possession of his Majesty the King of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulation, which will insure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said Duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighbouring states.—6. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues round the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Saxony; to be governed according to the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress.—7. For a communication betwixt the kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, his Majesty the King of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.—8. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic, shall oppose any obstacles whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula under the name of tolls, rights, or duties.—9. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia, from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassona, shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassona along the towing path of the said river; and that of the Bobra, up to its mouth, that of the Narew from the mouth of that river as far as Suradiz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Mien; from this village to Nutzeck, and from Nutzeck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally, along the towing path of the Bug upwards, to extend as far as the frontiers of Russia. This territory is for ever united to the Empire of Russia.—10. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated in the above-mentioned article, nor any inhabitant in those provinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, or any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions, or any other kind of income, shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever, on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenues, pensions, income, or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.—11. All contracts and engagements between his Majesty the King of

Prussia and the ancient possessors, relative to the general imposts, the ecclesiastical, the military or civil benefices, of the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian government, are to be settled between the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the King of Saxony; and to be regulated by their said Majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions, according to articles 4. and 9.—12. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburgh, and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates; but the ports in the Duchies of Oldenburgh and Mecklenburgh shall remain in the possession of French garrisons till the definitive treaty shall be signed between France and England.—13. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to negociate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and England; however only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.—14. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two Emperors acknowledges his Majesty Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples, and his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland.—15. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said Majesty also promises, information being communicated to him on the part of the Emperor Napoleon. to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become members of the confederation, according to their rank specified in the act of confederation.—16. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sovereignty to the Lordship of Jevor, in East Friesland, to his Majesty the King of Holland.—17. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding, and in force for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, and the Sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the Emperor Napoleon.—18. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his Imperial Highness, Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.—19. The Kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the King of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states now in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon.—20. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing 19th article, and the cessions of his Majesty the King of Prussia (which shall be notified to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias), together with the state of possession resulting therefrom to the sovereigns for whose behoof they shall have been established.—21. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and those of the Grand Seignior, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present treaty. The high contracting parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary to convey the intelligence, with the utmost possible expedition, to the respective generals and commanders.—22. The Russian troops shall be withdrawn from the Provinces of Moldavia, but the said provinces may not be occupied by the troops of the Grand Seignior, till after the exchange of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—23. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, for the purpose of negociating a peace advantageous and honourable to the two powers, and of concluding the same. The respective plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which will be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negociations, and to proceed therewith.—24. The periods, within which the high contracting powers shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty, shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.—25. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in the present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.—26. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those included in the present treaty, shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartel of exchange on both sides.—27. The commercial relations between the French Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the Confederated States of the Rhine, on one side; and the Empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.—28. The ceremonial between the two courts of the Thuilleries and Petersburgh, with respect to each other, and also their respective ambassadors, ministers, and envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete

equality and reciprocity.—29. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.——Done at Tilsit, 7th (25th) of June, 1807.——(Signed) *C. Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento.* ——*Prince Alexander Kourakin.*——*Prince Dimitry Labanoff Van Rostoff.*——A true Copy, (Signed) *C. M. Talleyrand Prince of Benevento.*

PORTUGAL

Has hitherto almost miraculously escaped the immediate miseries of the times. Suspicion inclines to think that it will not much longer enjoy this exemption. We are mistaken if it has not already owed its preservation to the interference of Britain. Ships, it is true, cannot march and countermarch among mountains; but they can offer an asylum to any family which thinks proper to seek it on board of them, while lying in a port.

The Portuguese trade with Britain has of late years been gradually becoming more and more lucrative. Perhaps, for so small a state, this kingdom offers as tempting a bait for seizure, as any now left unvisited by Gallic violence.

PRUSSIA

Has almost ceased to be a power: the misfortunes which we formerly recorded as having befallen her armies continued with unabated rigour. Her best generals were defeated; her wisest counsellors were embarassed; her power, never very solidly founded, was shaken to the very basis: and her honour, which former duplicities had contributed to render suspected, had not been retrieved. Though shorn of her glory, she is yet suffered to exist, and is saved by the peace of Tilsit from absolute destruction, till some other event either ruin or restore her. If she is wise, she will endeavour to regain her reputation for integrity and sincerity: the loss of that has been most severely punished; but the violence of the lesson she has received may prove salutary.

RUSSIA.

The British merchants resident in St. Petersburgh subscribed 185,000 rubles towards the defence of the Empire. Jan. 11.

The Battle of Eylau Feb. 8, where terminated the series of actions which had been fought during several days, was extremely honourable to Russian bravery: it appears to have laid Bonaparte under the necessity of sending to all parts under his dominion in order to augment his army, by all possible means. The subscriptions for supporting the war against France are honourable to Russian patriotism; the city of Petersburgh furnishes 10,000 men, and half a million of rubles: Moscow 10,000 men, 300,000 rubles. Kiow 4,000 men, 80,000 rubles. Many wealthy noblemen advance great sums of money.

This *subscription* opens the true cause of the slackness of the Russian preparations against Bonaparte. Great as this Empire is, her capital is not equal to her exertions: she has been hitherto in a great part beholden to borrowed money for her activity, and the consequence is, that her income is so much overmatched by her expenses, that when great activity is requisite, she hardly knows where to procure the necessary support of her undertakings. During her Turkish wars the Empress Catharine II. repeatedly pledged her jewels in Holland; notwithstanding every anticipation she could make of her revenue. Every fresh channel, also, opened for the aggrandisement of this Empire, however beneficial it may prove hereafter, has too lately drawn away the money from the treasury to have returned it in any considerable proportion. Her establishments are on a scale rather such as befits her empire, than such as suits her revenue, and we run no risque of contradiction, in saying, that had not cash been wanting, her numbers at the battle of Friedland would have been much greater than they were.

The situation of the commerce between Britain and Russia is now very undecided; the treaty of commerce is expired: some of the articles which it contained, were not admitted by Russia, without much hesitation and difficulty. If they are rescinded, such an agreement is of little value to Britain. British capital, connections, and industry, can effect any thing else.—But will they be again established? This we know not: but we know, that hitherto Russia has found Britain her best customer; and, in our opinion, the very circumstance we have mentioned, namely the acknowledged inability of the Russian treasury, to meet extraordinary contingencies, should determine her conduct. In not providing against the *evil day*, during late years, Britain has been to blame, not Russia.

This country has endeavoured to open a direct and consequential intercourse with China; but has failed. Her embassy by land, after many fatigues and much expense, has been refused admission into the frontier town of that empire. Her vessels, by sea, have been treated with permission to spend their money, or to barter their goods: but after a sufficient specimen of Chinese politeness, they have returned with little political effect to boast of.

Concerning the real state of the war with Persia, we have not been able to acquire any intelligence: the seat of it is not only

remote, but it is out of the track of information. Neither can we boast of much accuracy or detail, in what we know of affairs in the Turkish provinces, whence we might expect to hear more fully. The probability is, that both parties have held each other in check: by which the purposes of Bonaparte have been answered. He has shewn how many enemies might be raised against Russia.

SPAIN

Offers little to the inquisitive eye: the transit of her troops to Germany, is the most remarkable among her European politics: as is the temper of her South American provinces, among her trans-Atlantic noticeables. If report does not greatly err, the mother country will, in no very long space of time, have enough to do to preserve a proper respect and authority over her colonies. At this time, the dominions of Spain are so extensive, that the sun is always rising and setting to some part of them: but it is, perhaps, too much to expect that this will always continue to be the case. Symptoms to the contrary have been manifested at Buenos Ayres, and, some think, in other places, notwithstanding the failure of Miranda's expedition.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden continues to maintain his resistance against Bonaparte. The necessity which Bonaparte found himself under to strengthen his army in Poland, produced a relief to the Swedish capital of Pomerania, Stralsund. But, whether the Swedes were too forward, or the French General was intent on a feint, the relief did not prove permanent, and the Swedish army suffered a useless loss. This produced an armistice between the Generals; but the King refused his express ratification of it. The main purport of it was nevertheless held binding. It continued till June 1, when it was terminated on the part of the King of Sweden: who also issued a Proclamation in favour of the King of France. It is even said, that he intended to raise a regiment of French emigrants. He will be banished from Germany, if Bonaparte can accomplish it: and so will all who have hesitated to further that conqueror's schemes.

SWITZERLAND

Has proved itself lukewarm in support of Bonaparte: the Helvetic government received a reprimand on the subject of the quota which it ought to have raised in February 1807: but of which not a man was then enlisted. We believe, that this people has displayed no greater ardour since this reprimand than before. The frozen mountains of Helvetia are not to be warmed, effectually, by any flame less ardent than that of liberty.

TURKEY.

War was declared by the Turks against Russia, Jan. 5, 1807. The instigator, no doubt, is France.

A note was delivered, dated Jan. 17, to the foreign ministers resident at Constantinople, acquainting them of the necessity for shutting the passage of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, against vessels of all nations during the war with Russia. The necessity of this measure is apparent: of course the commerce of the Black Sea is suspended.

Feb. 20. Conferences were proceeding between the Porte and Mr. Arbuthnot the British Resident: they had for their object, the support of Russia, and the restoration of the Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, &c., friends to the Russian interest. These conferences have failed; and the Hospodar at the age of 83 is decapitated. English persons and property in extreme danger. The Resident consults his safety, by going on board the British frigate Endymion. The attempt of Admiral Duckworth on Constantinople soon followed, during which the negotiations were fruitlessly renewed. English warehouses, &c. were sealed up, on the retreat of the British Admiral.

The island of Tenedos, which almost commands the Dardanelles, was taken by a Russian fleet, and has been held by them ever since.

A revolution in this government took place May 29, for the history of which, vide Panorama, Vol II. p. 1075;—for an account of the Grand Seignior and Kindred, idem, 1008—and for the prophecy of Dr. Moore, in his Vox Stellarum, idem, p. 985.

Very few particulars as to the conduct of the new government have hitherto reached us.

Turkey is, no doubt, included in the private articles of the peace of Tilsit; what that may ultimately produce is known only to providence: but many judicious men suspect that this peace is little other than a signal for future wars.

. . . . .

Such is the general aspect of the affairs of Europe, and of the British connections in various parts. What may be the result of those combinations of political interests which the present times have seen formed, exceeds the conjecture of the wisest of men. It will be our duty to watch events as they rise, and we shall endeavour to register them in our work with all the correctness and attention to which they are entitled.

THE LITERARY